

The Times-Dispatch

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Equal and exact justice to all men,
of whatever state or persuasion, reli-
gious or political, peace, commerce and
friendly relations with all nations—
these principles have been the corner-
stones of the State governments in
all their rights, as the most competent
administration for our domestic con-
cerns, and the surest bulwark against
anti-republican tendencies; the preser-
vation of the general government in its
whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet
anchor of our peace at home and
safety abroad; freedom of religion,
freedom of the press, under the con-
stitution, of justice, under the law; and
trial by jury, impartially selected—these
principles form the bright constellation
which has gone before us, and guided
our ships through an age of revolution
and reformation.

—Thos. Jefferson.

Railroads and the Churchman Act

In discussing the refusal of the railroads
of Virginia to comply with a legislative
enactment providing for the sale of mil-
age books at two cents a mile, the Staun-
ton Dispatch says:

"If the roads have the right to de-
mand a court review of the matter, their
mode of procedure is a question without
violation of the premises. It would seem
that the only practical way for the road
to test the law is to decline to comply
with it, and leave the State to bring such
action as it sees proper to compel com-
pliance on the part of the railroad. We
do not understand that by standing on
their rights the railroads are in that
particular act showing their contempt for
the authority of the State, or acting in an
insulting manner toward the people. It
seems to us about the only practical way
for them to proceed."

This whole question is very much in-
volved and complicated. The Constitu-
tion is clear in charging the Corporation
Commission with the duty of supervising,
regulating and controlling all transpor-
tation and transmission companies doing
business in Virginia, and prescribing such
enforcing against such companies such
rules, charges, classifications of traffic
and rates and regulations as may be rea-
sonable and just. It further provides
that all rates, charges, classifications,
rules and regulations adopted or acted
upon by any such company, inconsistent
with those prescribed by the commission,
within the scope of its authority, shall
be unlawful and void.

The Times-Dispatch has maintained
from the start that the Churchman act
is unconstitutional, and so maintained
when the bill was under discussion in
the General Assembly. It is very clear to us
that the Constitution bestows upon the
Corporation Commission the exclusive
right of regulating rates, but even the
Corporation Commission has not absolute
authority in these premises, for its
decisions are subject to review by the
Court of Appeals. The Constitution pro-
vides that from any action of the com-
mission prescribing rates, charges, etc.,
appeal may be taken by the corporations
to the Supreme Court of Appeals; and
it is further provided that upon the grant-
ing of an appeal a writ of supersedeas
may be awarded by the appellate court,
suspending the operation of the action
appealed from until the final disposition
of the appeal.

It is a fair conclusion, therefore, that
if the railroads have the right of appeal
from an order of the Corporation Com-
mission fixing rates, they have the right
also to appeal from a legislative enact-
ment. Whether or not the railroads have
pursued the proper course in getting a
hearing in the Court of Appeals is open
to discussion; but it is interesting to
note that the railroads pursued much the
same course that the Corporation Com-
mission pursued in refusing to qualify
Mr. Joseph Button as Commissioner of
Insurance. The Corporation Commission
refused to recognize Mr. Button, although
he was elected by the General Assembly,
and put upon him the burden of testing
in the Court of Appeals the constitution-
ality of this enactment.

The railroads have no more acted in
contempt of law than the Corporation
Commission has done. They have done
what any set of business men would
have done under similar conditions. Sup-
pose the Churchman act had provided
that they should sell all passenger tickets
at the rate of one cent a mile; does any
critic think that they should have sub-
mitted to such a ruinous exaction without
a struggle?

If the Churchman act has any force
and application, it applies to the Cor-
poration Commission as well as to the rail-
roads. The Corporation Commission dis-
regarded it and no criticism has been
heard, yet the railroads are played alive
because they have not obeyed its in-
junction. The Attorney-General, on behalf
of the Commonwealth, now petitions the
Corporation Commission to enforce the
act against the Atlantic Coast Line, and
compel that road to put on sale the two-
cent mileage books and so make up a tri-
umphant. That is the right course. The
Corporation Commission is the proper tri-
bunal to regulate rates, and if it orders the
Coast Line to sell 500-mile books at the
rate of two cents a mile the company

must obey the order or appeal to the
court. If the Corporation Commission
disobeys the position of the Attorney-Gen-
eral—but that is another question.

Views of an Iconoclast.

Mr. H. W. Buck, an electrical engi-
neer, who has for some time been asso-
ciated with the scientific development of
electric power at Niagara, has been pre-
sented the utilitarian side of the ques-
tion of usurping the waters of the majes-
tic falls for manufacturing purposes. He
points out that if all the hydraulic power
of the falls was utilized, there would
be an annual saving of \$5 per horse-
power for 8,500,000 horse-power, or \$125,
000,000, and in addition there would be
an annual saving in consumption of fuel
of about 50,000,000 tons. These figures, he
says, illustrate what it costs the people
of this continent annually to maintain
Niagara as a spectacle. "This waste
involved in prohibiting the development
of Niagara power," says he, "might be
likened to a great conflagration, in which
60,000,000 tons of coal were annually con-
sumed. Such a conflagration might be
one of the most magnificent sights in
the world, and people might come from
all parts to view it, but the human
race would certainly be justified in using
every effort to put out the fire."

This is commercialism run mad. Of
course, the water-power at Niagara Falls
is valuable, but if we are going to de-
stroy this beautiful and wonderful water-
fall, one of our greatest natural curiosi-
ties and one of the world's wonders, for
the sake of saving coal, nothing will be
too sacred for the irreverent hand of
commercialism to take hold of and turn
to practical account. Such a spirit would
convert Yellowstone Park into wheat-
fields and saw-mills, use the geysers to
generate heat for manufacturing pur-
poses, and destroy every other attraction
that the country has, for the sake of
piling up riches. It is a sordid tale like
Mr. Buck's that has made foreigners to
conclude that we are a nation without
sentiment, and that we have no higher
ambition than to make money. Fortu-
nately, Mr. Buck is not a fair representa-
tive of American sentiment.

The Jim Crow Law.

Strange as it may seem, the practical
working of the Jim Crow law has been
more annoying to the white people than
to the colored. There have been more
white people ordered around and made
to change their seats, sometimes with-
out any apparent reason, than there have
been colored people. This opinion is not
only the result of inquiry, but experi-
ence. The writer recently boarded a
car in Richmond, and with full knowl-
edge of the requirements of the law,
took his seat so as not to violate it,
as he supposed. The car was not at all
crowded; at the outside, there were not
over one or two colored people on it,
and the white passenger appeared to be
safe within the legal limits. He had
been sitting a moment when the young
conductor touched him on his shoulder
and told him he would have to move.
As there appeared not the remotest oc-
casion for this disturbance of his quiet,
it was with some sense of indignation
that he got up and moved to a seat in
advance.

We believe the principle of the law is
right—indeed, a necessity—and that it
has in general result worked well, but
the enforcement of it has been left to
men who sometimes have either arbi-
trarily, ignorantly or carelessly dis-
charged their duties so as to make them-
selves officiously disagreeable. It is fair
to say that the majority of the con-
ductors have been very polite and con-
siderate, but it would be very well for
persons who are unnecessarily and cap-
riciously interfered with to report the
offender to the company.

An Immigration Hint.

The Monthly Bulletin of Investments,
issued by Fisk & Robinson, of New York,
takes a somewhat novel, though alto-
gether practical, view of immigration.
It recalls an old saying that a country's
subjects are its best assets, and adds
that a million of healthy, able-bodied
immigrants, even if uneducated and pos-
sessing nothing but their strength, could
easily add \$100,000,000 to the wealth of
the nation annually and bring up their
children under conditions insuring a sat-
isfactory and patriotic class of citizens.
Wealth is the product of labor, and
every man who produces more than he
consumes adds to the wealth of the na-
tion. In an undeveloped land like ours
there is a constant and increasing de-
mand for laborers. "What we need,"
says the Bulletin, "are immigrants with
good, sound bodies. Compared with this,
educational requirements or the few dol-
lars they bring are of small consequence.
Make the health regulations as drastic
as may be necessary, but let us have any
amount of immigrants who can labor and
produce something. Every banking house
which is financing enterprises, especially
in the South, realizes the need of labor-
ers and agriculturists."

But the South requires one other qual-
ification. It requires that immigrants to
this section shall be men and women of
character, who will readily fall into our
ways, submit themselves to our laws
and customs and become easily assimilated.
There is no place here for marplots.

The Bulletin concludes:
"The chief difficulty in the immigration
situation is not the numbers which seek
employment and homes in the United
States, but their satisfactory distribution.
If the vast through now crowding our
shores could be landed at the principal
ports between Boston and Galveston, this
question would attract only passing no-
tice, so quickly would they be absorbed
in wealth-producing enterprises."

"America offers every kind of climate.
Give to the newcomer climatic conditions
comparable with those in which he pre-
viously lived, and he will become a set-
tler. The importance of placing him in
favorable conditions is self-evident.
It is of prime importance that the na-
tional government, State governments
and private organizations exert themselves
in every proper way to bring about a
better distribution of immigrants and do
everything in reason to encourage rather
than discourage this foreign invasion."

There is good sense in that suggestion.
If we can once get a desirable class of
immigrants in the South, they will soon

see the advantages which the South of-
fers, and when once settled here they
are likely to remain as permanent set-
tlers. The great difficulty is in getting
them to the South, when they all land in
New York.

The Fourth of July.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident,
that all men are created equal; that they
are endowed by their Creator with certain
unalienable rights; that among these are
life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

So readeth the Declaration of Indepen-
dence. The Constitution of Massachusetts
has it that all men are born with cer-
tain "natural, essential and inalienable
rights," and the Virginia Bill of Rights
declares that all men are by nature
equally free and independent, and have
certain inherent rights, of which, when
they enter into a state of society, they
cannot by any compact, deprive or
divest their posterity; namely, the en-
joyment of life and liberty, with the
means of possessing property, and pursu-
ing and obtaining happiness and safety.
These are the fundamentals for which
our forefathers fought and which they
established for us. There are pessimists
in the land, fellow citizens, and there
are prophets of evil. But there never
was a day since the Declaration of In-
dependence was written when life for
the American citizen was safer or
sweeter, when he was more thoroughly
in possession and enjoyment of his lib-
erty, or when he better had the means
of possessing property and pursuing and
obtaining happiness.

Let that thought inspire us all on this
glorious anniversary.

"Yes, it feels fine to be, at the top of
the baseball ladder," says the Clevel-
and Plain Dealer. Have to take your
word for it—Washington Post.

Richmond would gladly corroborate
the statement of Cleveland but for the
most obvious reasons.

While our Senators and Representa-
tives have talked something over 20-
000,000 words in the past few months,
there is reason to anticipate that their
respective wives will have more than
caught up by the end of the present
week.

Congress has enacted some 4,000 laws
during the past session, a little fact
which suggests a wonder as to how we
got along so nicely in the past.

Curiously enough, the man out in
Iowa who is insisting that he is 'Life
Dewey's father, appears in all other re-
spects perfectly sane.

Oyster Bay again swells with the
knowledge that a live President is in
her midst.

Cotton-wool in the ears will doubt-
less be found to help some.

A breezy manner is always acceptable
from the weather man.

The High School, then, is to be built
wholly on the square.

Peek-a-boo weather, all right, all
right.

On the rack—your winter hat.

Rhymes for To-Day

Mr. Phoy's British Humor.

AS Jim McPhoy and I come down
The road that led from town to town,
I took a laughin' crool;
And Jim, perceivin' how I jaffed,
Said, kind o' tart-like: "Are ye daff,
Or just a plain dum fool?"

"I ain't a fool, I 'ope and trust,"
Says I, a laughin' fit to bust—
"I only give a smile."
Says Jim: "I s'pose, you bloom'n' calf,
That I can recognize a laugh—
You hold your jaw, or I'll!"

I give a sudden merry roar,
And say: "I will now laugh no more;
I had a funny thought,
I had to litter once, kind Jim."
"Ring off! You've signalled now," says
him,
"A sight more than you ought."

"I sholy made a joke, McPhoy,
About that night when we was boys"—
I howled, and looked at Jim.
He gave a kind o' mad-like bow:
"I recollect that nonsense now,
That wasn't a joke," says him.

H. S. H.

Merely Joking.

Various Opinions.
Now Minnie wears an eight-inch belt—
Quite spirituelle is Minnie;
And some folks say that she is svelte,
And others say she's—

Humanitarian.—"There's a man who
has done a lot toward lifting up the
human race." "A great statesman?" "No;
he makes elevators."—La Revue Universelle.

Up to the Minute.—Mrs. Style: "I
want a hat, but it must be in the latest
style." Shopman: "Kindly take a chair,
madam, and wait a few minutes; the
fashion is just changing."—Illustrated
Bits.

So She'd Take Him.—Tom: "I'll bet you
felt cheap when you proposed to Miss
Byers." Dick: "Yes, and I tried to look
that way." Tom: "Tried to look cheap?"
Dick: "Yes—like a burglar."—Philadelphia
Press.

Bidders.—"Impudent fellow, isn't he?"
remarked the first man in the crowd.
"I do despise assy people, don't you?"
"O, I don't know," replied the other.
"I like people to talk back." "You do?"
"Yes; I'm an auctioneer."—Philadelphia
Press.

A Way of Escape.—"There are two
men to see you, sir," said the office boy
to the editor. "One of 'em's a tearing
mad and has a gun with him. The other
one has a spring poem." The editor
sighed, but did not hesitate. "Show in
the one with the gun first," he said.—
Cleveland Leader.

The Monique Mfg. Company

Richmond, Va.
HIGH GRADE MILL WORK.
Sash, Blinds, Doors, Frames.

WIFE SLAYER
IS SENTENCED

Given Eighteen Years; Allowed
Four Months to Appeal
Case.

SUICIDE THOUGHT TO BE AIM

A Brother of the Dead Woman
Approves the Killing of
Sister.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEWPORT NEWS, VA., July 3.—
Julian Pavlinic was to-day convicted of
second-degree murder in the Elizabeth
City County Circuit Court and was given
eighteen years in the penitentiary. Sen-
tence was suspended for four months
to allow an appeal to the Supreme Court.
Pavlinic shot his wife in their home,
near the city limits, about two months
ago. The woman had been an inmate
of the Williamsburg asylum, and the
man said she had extracted from him a
promise to kill her if she showed signs
of insanity again, she preferring
death to confinement in the asylum.
In sentencing Pavlinic, Judge Black-
stone said it was the worst murder case
he had dealt with in his experience,
and stated that he thought the jury had
been lenient with the prisoner. Pavlinic
declared that if the jury believed him
a victim of first-degree murder
should have been returned.
In bidding his friends good-bye, he
said: "I will see you no more." Some
persons believe he will try to commit
suicide. A peculiar feature of the case
is that one of Pavlinic's brothers-in-law
in Austria wrote to the murderer en-
dorsing his action and offering assist-
ance.

SHOCKING DEATH.

Body Crushed at Fifth Story and
Falls to Basement.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
SUFFOLK, VA., July 3.—Britann Join-
er, aged about twenty years, to-day met
a shocking death at the plant of the Col-
umbian Peanut Company. At the top
of a five-story building his head was
crushed and almost severed from his
body by contact with a crossbeam. Al-
ready dying, he fell from there to the
ground floor, and almost every large
bone was fractured.

Found Lying in Street.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
ROANOKE, VA., July 3.—An unknown
man was found lying unconscious on a
suburban street to-night with a severe
wound in his head. He was wearing an
American Detective Agency badge and on
a label was the name of E. B. Shockey,
Buchanan.

WIFE GETS FIVE YEARS
FOR KILLING HUSBAND

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
BARKER, SUSSEX CO., VA., July 3.—
In Sussex Circuit Court yesterday Susan
Holmes, who murdered her husband in
January last, was found guilty of men-
slaughter and sentenced to five years in
the penitentiary.

Willie Johnson pleaded guilty to a charge
of house stealing, with an understanding
that he should have ten years in the
penitentiary, which was satisfactory with
the Commonwealth's attorney. There
was also a charge against him for setting
the jail on fire, which was dismissed.

OLD RICHMOND BOY
NOW CATHOLIC PRIEST

Father Kelliher, Native of This
City, Returns from
Rome.

Rev. John A. Kelliher, who has re-
cently announced his ordination to the
Catholic priesthood in Rome, Italy, at
the hands of Cardinal Respighi, vicar
general of Rome, in the church of St.
John Lateran, will probably arrive here
not later than the 15th of this month.
Father Kelliher is the son of Mrs. Julia
Kelliher, of No. 300 South Fifth Street.

DIED IN FOUR WAYS.

Cuts Throat, Drinks Poison,
Shoots and Hangs Himself.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
TOLEDO, July 3.—Isauro Holman, aged
fifty-five, a respected resident of Liberty
Centre, decided to die a few days ago be-
cause he was dependent on the death
of relatives. He took four different kinds
of poisons to make a success of the job,
but he finally accomplished his desired
end. He was found hanging in his barn
this afternoon with a bullet hole through
his head, his throat cut from ear to ear
with a razor, but not deep enough to
cause death instantly, while in his
stomach was found a quantity of laud-
num.

Tickets to Trial.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
BALTIMORE, MD., July 3.—State At-
torney Owens has issued one hundred
and fifty tickets of admission to the
trial of William Lee, colored, charged
with assaulting Mrs. Barnes and Miss
Powell, of Somerset county. The trial
will begin Thursday without a jury,
and will be as private as possible. Many
of the tickets have been issued to rep-
resentatives of the colored race.

Broke His Finger.

Mr. L. S. Beckett, a night watchman
at the Locomotive Works, tried to ar-
rest James River (his real name), a
white embezzler of the works, who was
drinking and disorderly and drunk
about 10 o'clock last night.
River resisted arrest, and in a scuffle
he broke the ring finger of the watch-
man and got away. The city author-
ities were called. Mr. Beckett fixed the
broken index and left him.

Maurer's Rat-and-Roach-Paste

attracts these vermin by its odor; they eat
it and die instantly.
MAURER'S RAT-AND-ROACH-POWDER is
sold only in bottles. At all drug stores.
S. M. MAURER & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Tennis Tournament.

The tennis tournament at the Hermitage
Golf Club will come to an end this af-
ternoon, when Mr. John A. Cooke, Jr., the
winner of the tournament this year, will
meet Mr. Fred R. Pollard, last year's
champion.

The contest will begin at 6 o'clock on the
club courts, and it will decide the cham-
pionship for 1906. Some very interest-
ing games are promised. The club tour-
nament has been played for the last ten
days with great success. There were be-
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GLENN DECLARES
HIS PLATFORM

Should Give Corporation Com-
mission Power to Control Rail-
roads or Abolish It.

FOR BRYAN AND AYCOCK

Roosevelt Urging Republicans to
Measures Long Embodied in
Democratic Platform.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
RALEIGH, N. C., July 3.—Governor R.
B. Glenn did not go to the Democratic
State Convention at Greensboro, but he
expresses himself as having no uncertain
views as to what the convention should
do. He declares himself in favor of re-
ducing railroad rates, a general overhau-
ling of insurance laws, requiring espe-
cially that all companies doing business
in the State shall invest a large part of
the premiums in the State.

The powers of the Corporation Com-
mission, he says, should be enlarged so that
the commission can really control rail-
roads, telegraph, telephone and kindred
corporations, or else the commission
should be abolished. All the deaf, dumb
and blind and the insane should be cared
for at the expense of the State, and if
this cannot be done otherwise, there
should be a bond issue sufficient to make
room for it. Every encouragement
should be given the building of good roads,
and to the promotion of education and
temperance.

Concerning national politics, the Gov-
ernor declares that President Roosevelt
is now urging the Republican party to
adapt its measures that have been long
embodied in the Democratic plat-
form, and it is evident that what has
long been regarded as foolishness and
treason, when urged and contended for
by William J. Bryan, is now considered
the height of political wisdom and pa-
triotism when advocated by Theodore
Roosevelt.

He believes no mistake could be made
in the nomination of William J. Bryan
for President and Charles B. Aycock, of
North Carolina, for Vice-President, in
1908.

A charter was issued to-day for the
Blades Lumber Company, of New Bern,
with \$50,000 capital authorized and \$10,000
subscribed, by J. B. Blades and others.

An order was made to-day by Governor
Glenn for a special term of Lenor county
Superior Court, with Judge Webb presid-
ing, for the trial of civil cases, beginning
August 3d.

DOUBLE ELOPEMENT
OF VIRGINIA COUPLES

A Marrying Parson Taken for
Detective and Creates
Confusion.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WELDON, N.